United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Pesticides Programs
Washington, DC 20460

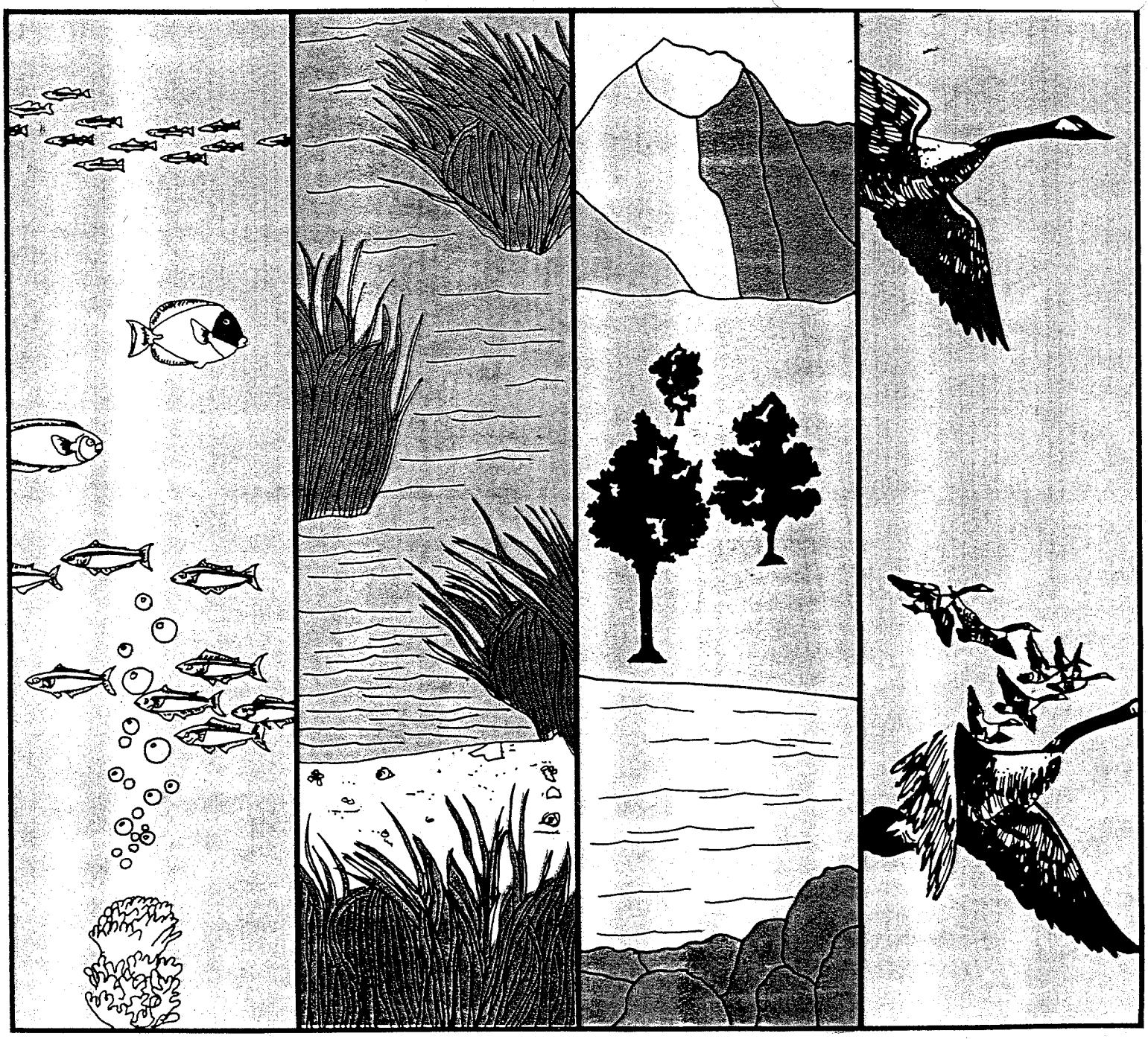
EPA-540/9-85-002
June 1985

EPA

Hazard Evaluation Division Standard Evaluation Procedure

Honey Bee—Acute Contact LD_{50}

Support Document 57



EPA-540/9-85-002
June 1985

HAZARD EVALUATION DIVISION

STANDARD EVALUATION PROCEDURE

HONEY BEE - ACUTE CONTACT LD_{50} TEST

Prepared by

Allen Vaughan, M.S.

Standard Evaluation Procedures Project Manager
Stephen L. Johnson
Hazard Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs
Washington, D.C. 20460

STANDARD EVALUATION PROCEDURE

PREAMBLE

This Standard Evaluation Procedure (SEP) is one of a set of guidance documents which explain the procedures used to evaluate environmental and human health effects data submitted to the Office of Pesticide Programs. The SEPs are designed to ensure comprehensive and consistent treatment of major scientific topics in these reviews and to provide interpretive policy guidance where appropriate. The Standard Evaluation Procedures will be used in conjunction with the appropriate Pesticide Assessment Guidelines and other Agency Guidelines. While the documents were developed to explain specifically the principles of scientific evaluation within the Office of Pesticide Programs, they may also be used by other offices in the Agency in the evaluation of studies and scientific data. The Standard Evaluation Procedures will also serve as valuable internal reference documents and will inform the public and regulated community of important considerations in the evaluation of test data for determining chemical hazards. I believe the SEPs will improve both the quality of science within EPA and, in conjunction with the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, will lead to more effective use of both public and private resources.

John W. Melone

John W. Melone, Director
Hazard Evaluation Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HONEY BEE - ACUTE CONTACT LD50

I. INTRODUCTION

A. When Required

This study is required to support the registration of any pesticide intended for outdoor application, when the proposed use pattern indicates that honey bees may be exposed to the pesticide.

B. Purpose

- To establish acute toxicity levels of the active ingredient to honey bees;
- To compare toxicity information with expected residues from standard rates, to assess potential hazard to honey bees;
- To provide support for precautionary label statements;
- To indicate the need for further testing or field studies.

C. Test material

The test material shall be the technical grade of the active ingredient.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS: TESTING STANDARDS/RECEOMMENDATIONS

A. Acceptable protocols

EEB does not currently endorse any one protocol for the honey bee acute contact study. However, information on this type of test may be obtained from the following references:

Atkins, E.L., Jr., L.D. Anderson, and T.O. Tuft. 1954. Equipment and technique used in laboratory evaluation of pesticide dusts in toxicological studies with honey bees. J. Econ. Entomol. 47(6): 965-969.

Atkins, E.L., E.A. Greywood, and R.L. Macdonald. 1975. Toxicity of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals to honey bees: Laboratory Studies. Univ. of Calif., Div. Agric. Sci., Leaflet 2287. 38 pp.

Stevenson, J.H. 1968. Laboratory studies on the acute contact and oral toxicities of insecticides to honey bees. Ann. Appl. Biol. 61(3): 467-472.

B. Test Organisms

1. Acceptable Species

Testing shall be performed on the honey bee, Apis mellifera L.

2. Size/Age/Physical Condition

Test insects should be worker bees of uniform age. Only bees from disease-free colonies should be used, and they should be kept in conditions conforming to proper cultural practices.

C. Test Conditions

1. Test Levels

The test substance should be applied at a sufficient number of rates to allow determination of the LD_{50} unless it can be established that the LD_{50} will be greater than 25 micrograms per bee.

2. Number per level

The number of insects tested per concentration and the number of concentrations or dosage levels evaluated should be sufficient to yield statistically sound data. Insects sould be randomly assigned to test groups to minimize bias and assure comparability of pertinent variables.

3. Controls

Tests should include concurrent control groups to determine if any observed effects have developed or occurred independent of the test substance.

III. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Test Material

The composition of the test material must be stated; percent a.i. must be reported.

B. Observations

Reporting on observations should include the following:

- Frequency, duration, and method of observation; and
- Detailed description of the nature, incidence, time of occurrence, severity, and duration of all observed toxic effects, including death and any other abnormal or unusual signs.

C. Data Analysis

Data analysis should provide the following:

- Tabulation of the response data at each treatment level;
- Methods of calculation;
- No observed effect level; and
- Statistical methods used for analysis of data.

IV. REVIEWER EVALUATION/STUDY INTERPRETATION

A. Acceptability

The reviewer should identify each aspect of the reported procedure that is inconsistent with recommended protocol. The significance of these deviations must be determined. The number of deviations and their severity will determine the validity of the study and the interpretation of the results.

B. Evaluation of Results

The reviewer should indicate what the results were and how much information can be drawn from them. The data from this study will indicate the level of a pesticide's acute toxicity to honey bees. The reviewer should use this information, along with whatever other information is available (e.g., proposed use, application instructions, use rates) to determine the hazard to honey bees. In most cases, data from this test will be used to develop bee precaution statements for the product label, and to determine whether further testing may be required.

C. Conclusions

1. Categorization of results

The significance of inconsistencies in the test procedures must be determined by the reviewer so that the results of the test can be categorized as to their usefulness in a risk assessment. Categories are described as:

° Core: All essential information was reported and the study was performed according to recommended guideline protocols. Minor inconsistencies with standard methodologies may be apparent, but the deviations do not detract from the study's soundness or intent. Studies within this category fulfill the basic requirements of Part 158 of the regulations and are acceptable for use in a risk assessment.

° Supplemental: Studies in this category are scientifically sound; however, they were performed under conditions that

deviated substantially from recommended guideline protocols. Results do not meet regulatory requirements; however, the information may be useful in a risk assessment.

- Invalid: These studies provide no useful information. They may be scientifically unsound, or they were performed under conditions that deviated so substantially from recommended protocols that the results will not be useful in a risk assessment.

2. Rationale

To support a supplemental or invalid category, the reviewer must list and explain all test conditions that deviate from standard protocols.

3. Repairability

If any or all of the deviations can be reexamined and found acceptable (i.e., the study category can be upgraded), the reviewer also discusses this. Usually to upgrade a study, additional information must be requested.

D. Implications of Dose/Mortality Response

The dose mortality response enables derivation of such useful information such as the LD_{50} and 95% confidence limits as well as the NOEL. It may also reveal important characteristics about the toxicity of the test material such as whether the response is gradual over a wide concentration range of test levels or rapid with a narrow range between the NOEL and 100% mortality.

Pertinent data on dose/mortality response should be included in data evaluation records.

E. Observation of Toxic Symptoms and Behavioral Responses

Observation of toxic symptoms and behavioral responses, other than death, may be useful for evaluating the hazard of the test material.

F. Comments on Statistics

The statistics presented in the report should be verified, particularly if the raw data do not show clear linear dose/mortality response or if the reported LD_{50} and confidence limits do not seem to match the raw data. Any deviation should be noted and explained if possible.